#### SENATE STRONG FOR PEACE

WON'T AUTHORIZE USE OF FORCE AGAINST MEXICO.

senator Stone Proposes to Give President iree Hand With Army-Bacon, Root and Lodge Oppose Sympathy for Sister Republio-Proposal Shelved.

WASHINGTON, April 20.- The Mexican situation was discussed in Congress for the first time to-day when Senator Stone, Democrat, of Missouri, urged that the President be empowered to employ force to prevent a repetition of the "bloody outrage" committed at Douglas, Ariz. Senator Stone was very harsh on Mexico in referring to occurrences along the border. The fact that he is a member the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations added to the gravity of his attitude.

Senators Bacon of Georgia, Root of New York and Lodge of Massachusetts, all members of the Foreign Relations Committee, vigorously opposed Senator Stone's suggestion that the President be empowered by Congress to use the military forces of the United States according to his discretion. They declared that the adoption of such a resolution would amount to a declaration of war against Mexico.

Senator Stone said among other things: I presume these Mexican people have inherent right to fight if they want to fight, and generally speaking to fight wherever they please on Mexican soil. but I deny that they have any shadow of right to deliberately enter into a furious conflict on the border line and within easy gunshot of populous American Congress conferred on President McKintowns and cities, thus unavoidably and ley the right to intervene in affairs in imminently endangering the lives and Cuba, which was really a doclaration of

imminently endangering the lives and property of American citizens.

I believe that an act of that kind is in effect an attack on Americans and that it presents a case where the President would be justified in ordering our troops to take such action as might be necessary to put a stop to the fighting. even though it might lead to a struggle hetween the United States and Mexican forces.

In situations like this, where two countries are separated as these two are, it should be a rule incorporated in the law of nations, if it is not by fair interpretation already so—a rule founded in the Stone resolution was really a dociaration of war against Spain.

We of the United States have the kindliest feelings toward Mexico, continued Senator Lodge. "We have no outstanding grievances against that friendly republic. Our sympathy is with that country in its distress. We should use our best efforts to help Mexico estitle her difficulties and avoid anything that looks like a threat or force.

Senator Cullon.

Senator Cullon. He chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, said that in his judgment the discussion of all such matters should take place in exceptive session. He regretted that he did not move that this course be pursued and said it ought to be the rule in the future.

interpretation already so-a rule founded on high and just considerations of humanity and on the respect always due a neutral sovereign—that a zone of safety should be established and observed within which the belligerents should not engage in a battle. A violation of this rule should of itself be regarded as an act of such offensive and hostile indifference to the rights of the neutral nation as would justify it in taking instant and effective steps for its own protection."

Senator Stone praised the President for having acted wisely in the face of great provocation. "Congress," said he, "should at once

and without delay authorize the President to employ whatever force may be necessary to prevent a repetition of the bloody outrage committed at Douglas, Ariz. a repetition which is threatened at El

He added that Congress should record its opinion in positive terms that it is the President's duty to use whatever force the circumstances may require to protect Americans on their own terri-"His authority in this behalf. said the Senator, "should be extended far enough and have sufficient latitude fully to warrant him in using our military forces in whatever way he may deen expedient and necessary to accomplish the desired end, even though it should lead to an intrusion upon Mexican terri-

Moreover, if any act done under onstration against American citizens resident in the interior of Mexico the President should be authorized, either now or later on, to use the military forces of the United States if that is found.

If without fault of ours the Mexican people themselves create a condition that makes it necessary for this Government to assume an offensive attitude they can-

makes it necessary for this Government to assume an offensive attitude they cannot complain if we are compelled against our own will and even against our own interests to assume an attitude of hostility. Then the just judgment of mankind will approve what we do. Whatever we do must be right, and being right we can safely proceed without fear."

Senator Stone denied that Japan was in any way involved in the Mexican situation. He would not concede to any European Power or world Power the right to interfere in the Mexican situation. He thought that the recent landing of the British marines on Mexican territory, if authorized or approved of by the British Government, may have in itself been an act of war against Mexico, but it was of too little consequence to invite serious attention or to warrant particular critioism. "Nevertheless," said Senator Stone. "I express the opinion that it will be generally regarded with disapproval by the American people."

Senator Stone suspects a conspiracy on the part of powerful interests to stir up strife between the United States and Japan. Senator Stone indorsed "unqualifiedly" the action of the President in ordering troops to the Mexican border. When Senator Stone had concluded Senator Bacon said: "I do not yield to any one in my duty to protect American citizens, but I am not prepared to go to the extent of the Senator from Missouri in vesting power with the President. The time has not come, and so far as I can

the extent of the Senator from Missouri in vesting power with the President. The time has not come, and so far as I can see will never come, when Congress should vest in the President the use of the army in his discretion. That is a declaration his discretion. That is a declaration war. There are other measures of ess and protection than those sug-

Senator Stone hastened to say that he is not attempting to speak for the mate, but only voiced his own views. Senator Root of New York said: "Before subject is passed over I want to ex-ess my entire dissent from the assump-n which seemed to be carried in the oressions of the Senator from Mis-or Granting that injury has been to American citizens which ought be redressed, that lives have been

and property destroyed, it does blow that we should begin the s of securing redress by threats arce. It would not look well for a at and powerful nation like ours to at and powerful nation like ours to official thermometer, is shown in second in such a way against a smaller discourse of weaker republic. Such a course unid be the reverse of the policy of the States and would be a decided States and would be a decided Sp. M. 45° 57° 9 P. M. 18° 58° 12 Mid.

enator Root said Mexico would grant inary way and through peaceful negotions. The passage of such a resotion as described, he said, would be alwalent to a declaration of war. It suid be a demand, and force is necesty when a demand is not complied in Senator Root said the American sple sympathize with the people of the oil their distress. He said it is reduly to be considerate with a friendly sple.

senator Lodge deprecated the dis-

## Dealers

SK any dealer who Ask any dealer who has personally investigated all the safety razors, and he will unhesitatingly recommend the

Recommend it

AutoStrop Razor. Kept always shamp by expert automatic stropping. The only self-sharpening razor. Strops, shaves, cleans quickly, without detaching blade.

Get one on trial today. If you don't like it, dealer will teturn your \$5.



did not move that this course be pursued and said it ought to be the rule in the future.

The Stone resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

SHERMAN LAW SUBSTITUTE.

Senator Williams Sponsor—85,000,000 of real mushrooms.

Senator Williams Sponsor—85,000,000
Capital Limit for Interstate Business.

Washington, April 20.—Senator John
Sharp Williams of Mississippi signalized his first active appearance in the legislative matters in the Senate by introducing to-day a bill to regulate corporations that engage in interstate commerce.

The bill introduced by Senator Williams

of real mushrooms.

"I want to serve notice that the American farmer is rather tired of playing the rôle of Silly Sally and is now demanding that these experiments be tried on the other members of the family."

The only thing that marred the Judge's speech was his inability to say "toadstool." When he came to that word he called it "tadestole" and "stuletode," sputtered, waved his arms, quit talking and finally passed the word up entirely.

Mr. Reed considers proper.

Mr. Reed said yesterday that the Sherman law as now construed is too far reaching in its general prohibition of all bisiness combinations and that his proposal. "under existing conditions, meets both the professed desire of the Federal incorporation advocates and the sounder views of constitutional Republicans and Democrats." Also it is designed effectually to destroy monopoly.

The bill provides that the constitutional response of the designed effectually to destroy monopoly.

The bill provides that the constitution of the young insurgent who succeeded James A. Tawney, said the Canadian bill reminded him of the valu

corporation shall not be formed or operated for the purpose or with the effect "Moreover, if any act done under of monopolizing or unreasonably restraining trade in any article of commerce not proper protection of our own people on our own soil should lead to hostile demination of the subject of any patent, trademark or copyright or be a part or controlled discourse of the subject o rectiv or indirectly

of the United States, if that is found any other corporation. In case of the to be necessary, to protect the lives and liberty of peaceable American citizens wherever domiciled in any quarter of whether the state of the bill every corporation in interstate commerce must scale its capital to \$10,000,000 before January 1, 1912, and to \$5,000,000 before September 1, 1912, and to \$5,000,000 before September 1, 1912, and to \$5,000,000 before September 2, 1912, and to \$5,000,000 before September 3, 1912, and to \$5,000,000 before 3, 19 1913. Also the corporations must dis-pose of stock holdings in other corpora-

Common carriers, telegraph, banking, insurance, water and lighting and power companies are exempted from the \$5,-000,000 limit.

AGAINST SUGAR TRUST.

Resolution Demanding Detailed Information as to Its Activities.

WASHINGTON, April 20.-Detailed information of the activities of the sugar trust is demanded by a resolution introduced in the House to-day by Repre sentative Sabath of Illinois. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Attorney-General are asked to inform the Hous General are asked to inform the House how many constituent companies there are in the American Sugar Refining Company, the names of the directors, the amounts paid by the companies to the Government in compromise of frauds, the total amount that should have been collected as customs duties by the Government on undervalued entries, the length of time the frauds continued and the reason why criminal proceedings have not been instituted against officers of the sugar trust.

of the Mississippi, and rain was still falling in the moraling in the middle Atlantic and southern New England States to the accompaniment of high northeast winds, becoming high northwest. The pressure was only comparatively low in ne Southwest and high elsewhere west of the Alleghanies, and the weather generally fair.
It was cooler in New England, New York, Pennsylvania and the lake regions and in Montana and Wyoming. From Texas northeastward into the Missouri Valley it was warmer. Temperatures were 4 to 6 degrees above freezing in New Eng-land and northern New York and below freezing in parts of Montana. Wyoming and some of the plateau States.
In this city rain continued until about mid

day: clearing in the afternoon; cooler; wind, brisk to high northeast to northwest; average humid-

The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed

Highest temperature, 52°, at 5 P. M. WASHINGTON PORECAST FOR TO-DAT AND MORROW.

For the District of Columbia, Maryland and at this session.

For western New York, unsettled to-day: fair to-morrow: light to moderate northerly winds, becoming variable. ssion of our relations with a foreign were meither branch of Congress. Ho becoming variable. For western Pennsylvania and Ohio, fair in distinct that it is in the interest of peace at Congress refrain from discussing day; warmer: fair and warmer to-morrow; light to moderate variable winds.

**VOTE ON RECIPROCITY TO-DAY** 

DAY OF PRO-FARMER ORATORS IN THE HOUSE.

Judge Prouty of Iowa Enlivens the Oc easion by Calling His Colleagues "Fellers"-Hobson Speaks Without Even Mentioning Belligerent Japan

four members of the House of Representafrom noon until 7 o'clock this evening Representative Underwood of Alabama day next. secured a unanimous consent agreement that all debate on the measure should terminate at 3 o'clock to-morrow and that be begun then. This looks as if the measure would be passed to-morrow evening before adjournment, although if there are many amendments it is possible that final action will not be had until Saturday.

While a good many of the speeches well delivered the address of Representative Prouty of Iowa probably attracted the most attention. He is the Republican insurgent who succeeded J. A. T. follower who for many years was chair-man of the Military Affairs Committee. Judge Prouty has a pink face, white eyebrows, blue eyes and rusty looking hair. Throughout his speech he called his colleagues "fellers" and used many other neighborhood expressions, but he made his greatest hit when he rang in the

story of Silly Sally, the village idiot.

"This whole situation," the Judge drawled, "reminds me of a condition that drawled, "reminds me of a condition that existed in a certain family in the neighborhood of my early childhood. There was a wealthy and aristocratio family that had an unfortunate demented daughter. Her name was Sally. Everybody called her Silly Sally. The family used her as a kind of experiment station. Whenever they had a mess of greens and were not quite certain whether they were mustard or poison weed they first tried them on Sally. If they had a mess of parsnips and were not quite sure whether they were tame or wild they first tried them on Sally. If they were a little in doubt

would get along beautifully under two flags and bound by reciprocal agreements and in fifty years from now there would be wonder that this initial pact had ever been considered from a financial and motorial attraction.

material standpoint.

Among the other members who spoke were Representative Hobson of Alabama, who to the surprise of his colleagues, did not discuss the attitude of Japan toward not discuss the attitude of Japan toward Canadian reciprocity; Representative Murray of Massachusetts, a new member who succeeded Representative Keliher and who exhibited a penetrating voice and the faculty of rapid delivery; Representative Sam W. Smith of Michigan, who whispered for five minutes, and Representative French of Idaho, who, having been yielded one minute of time in which to expound his views on reciprocity, gravely announced: "Having not the leisure to discuse this measure, I now gratefully relinquish the balance of my time."

INCREASE HOUSE MEMBERSHIP. at 488.

Washington, April 20.—The House Committee on the Census to-day authorzed a favorable report on the bill fixing the membership of the next House in the Sixty-third Congress at 433, an increase of forty-two over the present membership. Under this plan no State loses member, which would have been the case had a total lower than 433 been agreed

of the sugar trust.

The Weather.

April 21.—The storm which developed on Wednesday in the central States moved almost directly eastward and had its centre yesterday off the New Jersey coast.

It had caused rain in practically all States east of the Mississippi, and rain was still falling in the Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisi-Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisi-

Under the bill reported to-day Alabama, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Idaho, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah and West Virginia gain one each; California, three; Illinois, two; Massachusetts, two; New York, six; Oklahoma, three; Pennsylvania, four; Texas, two, and Washington, two Washington, two.

PUT SUGAR ON THE FREE LIST. The Arbuckle Company Urges the Ways and Means Committee to Do It.

WASHINGTON, April 20.-The Arbuckle Sugar Refining Company of Brooklyn through its attorney, William N. Dykman, through its attorney, William N. Dykman, has asked the Democratic Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill placing sugar on the free list. Mr. Dykman took the matter up to-day with Representative Underwood of Alabama, chairman of the committee and the Democratic leader on the floor of the House. The argument for free sugar made by the representative of the Arbuckles was, in brief, that the transfer of the product to the free list would cheapen the price to the consumer. Chairman Underwood told Mr. Dykman that free sugar as proposed conformed

chairman Underwood told air. Dykman that free sugar as proposed conformed to the Democratic plans looking to the revision of the tariff. Mr. Underwood expressed doubt that the Ways and Means Committee would reach the sugar schedule

Bill Requiring Immigrants to Come tr American Vessels. WASHINGTON, April 20 .- A bill was in troduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Gore of Oklahoma requiring alien immi-grants to come to the United States in vessels of American registry.

KINDERGARTNERS PROTEST. Object to a Salary Schedule Which Puts

Them Below Primary Teachers. The special salary committee of the Board of Education has suggested a readjustment of the salary schedule for elementary schools whereby kindergarten teachers, although starting at the same minimum of \$720 a year, will get year by year less pay than teachers in the other elementray grades. The kindergartners WASHINGTON, April 20.-After twenty- are protesting warmly. Yesterday they sent through Miss Fannie Belle Curtis, tives, Republicans and Democrats, had superintendent of all the kindergartens discussed the Canadian reciprocity bill of the city, a letter to the special salary

committee asking for a hearing on Mon-It is proposed to lower the annual salary increase paid to kindergartners, so that their maximum salary will be about \$1,280. voting on the bill and amendments should against \$1,500 for the primary teachers. Apparently the salary committee figures that the kindergartners work fewer hours than the others and forgets, so the kindergartners say, the extra work they have to do that is not officially in the curriculum. A kindergarten teacher has to of the day were carefully prepared and visit the home of every child in her classes and get acquainted with the parents. Every month she presides over a mothers' meeting and sometimes there are fathers' lican insurgent who succeeded J. A. T. meetings, too. Every kindegarten has a Hull, an organization man and Cannon garden and the teacher has to look after

garden and the teacher has to look after that.

The kindergartners also point out that requirements for those who take the course in such schools as the Brooklyn Training School for Teachers and the New York City Training School are greater than for those who take the general course. In addition to subjects in the general course the kindergarten candidate has to make a special study of kindergartening and has to know music.

The kindergarten teachers say moreover that they have no prospect of promotion in our school system, and they

We ask from kindergarten teachers high standards of culture and training and to place them in a lower relative schedule than at present would be a serious blow to the future of the kindergarten as a pro-

Hamilton Wright Mabie, Kate Doug-lass Wiggin, President Butler of Columbia and others of the executive committee of the New York Kindergarten Associaion say in a protest: Teaching a kindergarten is not a matter

of singing songs and folding papers, it is the application of far reaching educational, ethical and human principles to the child between the ages of 3 and s. . . . It is very difficult to be a good kindergartner. requiring mental qualities of a high order and gifts of the heart as well as the mind.

"THE PUMP" IS SOLD. A Relie of Chief Devery's Reign Passes to New Owners.

The bill introduced by Senator Williams was drawn by Robert R. Reed of Caldwell. Masslich & Reed, lawyers at 100 Broadway. It is designed to embody sideas on corporate management that Mr. Reed has contributed to magazines and among other things to supersede the Sherman act or correct it in ways the bottle with the good of the bill overlooked the fact that "we as the rendezvous of ex-Chief of Police Devery and his satellites, was sold yesterday by the Andrew Leary estate old label on it, but the real thing has been removed," added the Judge.

Representative Anderson of Minnesota, the voung insurgent who succeeded James The northwest corner of Eighth ave-

The same buyer also secured the dwelling adjoining the Devery corner and known as 303 West Twenty-eighth street from John Farrell. It was said that the buyer had no intention at present of improving this famous corner.

"It is another case of the doughnut," he said. "The manufacturers get the cake, the farmer gets the hole and the consumer gets whatever is left of the rim."

Representative Steenerson of Minnesota considered one of the most eloquent members of the House, was the only member of his delegation to support the Canadia and the United States would get along beautifully under two flags and bound by reciprocal agreement. ally to destroy monopoly.

The bill provides that the capital stock of a corporation engaged in interstite commerce shall not exceed \$5,000,000, nor its undebtedness exceed its stock, nor its indebtedness exceed its full paid capital stock and surplus. The corporation shall not be founded by the commerce shall not exceed \$5,000,000, nor its indebtedness exceed its full paid capital stock and surplus. The corporation shall not be founded or ones.

West Side. When not on the pump the chief could be found at the Pump Cafe, which is still run under that name. "The pump" was the emblem of the Deveryites during the chief's campaign.

In those days the pump was painted a bright green, with golden harps and shampocks as decorations. The chief lived directly opposite, at 310 West Twenty-circle at the street.

snamrocks is degrations. The chief lived directly opposite, at 310 West Twenty-eighth street, up to three years ago, when he purchased the fine residence at \$74 West End avenue, for which he paid \$40,000. From that on the chief has gradually absented himself from the pump and now he spends all his time at Rockaway. Where he has extensive holdings in the most exclusive section of the place.

The pump preperty is known on the maps as 363 Eighth avenue. It is a five story old fashioned flat house on a lot 18.3 by 60 feet. The land does not figure in yesterday's deal, as this is owned by the Ray estate, which lesses it to the owner of the building. The property at 308 West Twenty-eighth street, which was sold by John Farrell, is a three story building on a lot 18x54.9. building on a lot 18x54.9.

Census Committee Reports Bili Fixing It WITHDRAWALOF ALASKA LANDS Senator La Follette's Resolution of In

quiry Adopted by the Senate. WASHINGTON, April 20.-The Senate tolay passed a resolution offered by Senator La Follette calling for information from the Interior Department. The resolution asks for the facts regarding the withdrawal by the President on October 28 last of 12,800 acres of lands that had formed a part of the forest reserve in Alaska. near Cordova, the restoration of the lands to the public domain and their subsequent

entry The lands, it is claimed by men who nfluenced Senator La Follette to introduce the resolution of inquiry, control the transportation to and from the Cun-ningham coal deposits and also afford the only outlet for the forest products and other natural resources of the com-

munity.

Delegate James Wickersham of Alaska says that the lands have been practically all gobbled by agents of the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate. The resolution passed to-day calls for a list of the names of entrymen on the lands, the forms of entry, whether soldiers' additional homestead scrip was used for any entries and whether any of the claims were assigned subsequent to entry. ubsequent to entry.

Jute Men Protest Against Free List. WASHINGTON, April 20 .- Senator O'Gorman of New York is being showered with telegrams from owners of jute mills, the centre of the industry being in New York, protesting against the free list pro-posed by the House Democrats.

Army and Navy Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—These army orders ere issued to day: were issued to day;
Capt. John McA. Palmer. Fifteenth Infantry,
will report to Chief of Staff for duty.
First Lieut. Claremont A. Donaldson, Twentyslath Infantry, to Jefferson Barracks for general
recruiting service for ten days and then to
Wichita. Kan. relieving Capt. William McCammon. Jr., quartermaster.

These navy orders were issued

These navy orders were issued:
Lieut. R. E. Ingersoil, from the Connecticut
to home and wait orders.
Ensign G. T. Swazey, from the Marietta and
one month sick leav.
Midshipmen J. L. Doxey, C. A. Northcutt and
R. A. Osman, resignations accepted.
Passed Assistant Surgeon E. L. Woods, from
Naval Hospital, Annapolis, to iggation guard,
Pekin.
Passed Assistant Surgeon W. D. Owens, from
the legation guard, Pekin, to home and wait
orders. Paymaster H. H. Belthis, from Portamouth

## WITNESSES BRING **GAYNOR'S NAME IN**

Continued from First Page

capital were impaired and the Cummins management had piled up a lot of junk assets.

Every time a report of this character came to the Rank Department Mr. Cummins was called on the mat and asked what he meant to do to straighten out the Carnegie's affairs and protect the money of the depositors. And every time Cummins said that Andrew Carnegie had promised to come again with large bundles of cash. So the Bank Department, really anxious to stave off a smash if it could, in order to save the depositors money, kept taking Cummins's word for it until it was definitely ascertained that Mr. Carnegie had had enough and was going to sit tight with what assets he had managed to get hold of as security for his \$2.100,000 accommodation. Then Mr. Cheney tacked up on the door the piece of white paper that started a lot of things going.

Mr. Hutchins said that on October 2.

white paper that started a lot of things going.

Mr. Hutchins said that on October 2. 1910, the Carnegie Trust Company loaned \$152,000 to the Platt Iron Works (Cummins's pet concern) and the next day Mr. Howell, who had succeeded Joseph B. Reichmann as president of the trust company, was asked what right the Carnegis had to loan money to a concern in so shaky a condition. Mr. Howell said that it was true that the company shouldn't have made the loan and that he would look into the matter and do what he could to get the money back. He said he had just become president and he would like to have a chance to get the Carnegie's affaire into a better condition. Mr. Howell wasn't able to accomplish anything, it turned out, and so the Bank Superintendent went to the man who was the real, though not the apparent, master of the Carnegie.

"Didn't I tell you" said Cummins

real, though not the apparent, master of the Carnegie.

"Didn't I tell you," said Cummins, airily, "that our good friend Andrew Carnegie is going to let us have the money to fix everything up with' He has promised us and he always makes good."

They weren't taking so much stock in the steries about the coming of Carnegie about that time, but on the chance that Cummins might be right they let the trust company stagger along for a few.

trust company stagger along for a few months more.

Comptroller Prendergast told the Grand Jury that the powers of the City Chamberlain are too arbitrary and that there are no proper checks on his authority. He went back to the time of the first deposits made in the Northern Bank and described how he had pulled out \$46,85? from the Northern after certain information of an alarming character had got to him. He made it a point, he said, to warn the City Chamberlain against the Northern and Mr. Hyde exacted a bond The bond did not cover the amount of deposits that were put subsequently into the Northern. "I told the Grand Jury," said Mr. Prendergast last evening, "that after I had taken out the \$46,987 that had been a hold-PRENDERGAST TESTIFIES ABOUT HYDE.

were put subsequently into the Northern.

"I told the Grand Jury," said Mr. Prendergast last evening, "that after I had taken out the \$46,987 that had been a holdover account from Mr. Metz's administration all the deposite thereafter were made by Mr. Hyde and that this money could only have been withdrawn by Mr. Hyde."

Coming to the Carnegie Trust Company the Comptroller said that he was surprised to learn last summer that Mr. Hyde had put \$1,000,000 on deposit with that company.

"The Carnegie never had a very high reputation," said Mr. Prendergast, "and I was astonished at Mr. Hyde's action. I overstepped the bounds of my office to demand that a guarantee be given to the city to cover those deposits and to order that \$50,000 be withdrawn every week. For four weeks, until I went away on July 31, such reductions were made, but they stopped when I left town."

Deputy Chamberlain Walsh said to Comptroller Prendergast that he had orders from Mr. Hyde that the money in

Deputy Chamberiain waish he had Comptroller Prendergast that he had orders from Mr. Hyde that the money in

At a little after 4 P. M. the Grand Jury filed in with the new indictments Cummins and Reichmann were in court Cummins and Reichmann were in court with their counsel. Clerk Brophy announced the eleven indictments, seven against Cummins and four against Reichmann and Justice Davis inquired how the men desired to plead. Lawyer Baldwin said not guilty to all of the indictments. The District Attorney told the court that he didn't think further bail was necessary. Cummins is at liberty now on a \$50,000 bond and Reichmann has given a \$10,000 bond. The seven indictments against Cum-

January 4, 1911 ... January 4, 1910 December 27, 1910... November 16, 1910... November 16, 1910... November 18, 1910... 5,113.74 10,205.0 17.500 o

Of the four indictments against Reichmann three charge grand larceny in the first degree in the sums of \$140,000, \$120,000 and \$75,000, this being the \$335,000 transacand \$15,000, this being the \$355,000 transaction on which three indictments against Cummins were filed some weeks ago. Reichmann is now charged with having aided and abetted. The additional indictment against Reichmann is a superseding indictment on the charge of making a false report as to the condition of the trust company. trust company. THE INQUIRY AS TO HYDE.

The Grand Jury subpenas, eight pink alips to each man, were handed to Cummins and Reichmann as they were getting into their automobile at the Criminal Courts Building. For the first time appeared: "You are commanded to appear as a witness in a criminal action prosecuted by the people of the State of New York against Charles H. Hyde." It is known that District Attorney Whitman wants to examine Cummins and Reichmann on one matter alone—was there any consideration paid to or by anybody in consideration of the placing of city deposits in certain banks? The District Attorney doesn't want the testimony of Cummins and Reichmann on the Carnegie's internal affairs. They will appear this afternoon and for eight days subsequently in case the Grand Jury doesn't get through with them before.

### Saks Clothes for Men at 15,00 to 25.00

- It may naturally occur to a man who limits his expenditure for a suit of clothes or an overcoat to fifteen, twenty or twenty-five dollars, that he would like to know just where the difference lies between a Saksmade garment for twenty dollars and one that sells for forty dollars.
- It is the object of this advertisement to tell him.
- First, it should be borne in mind that most stores buy their lower-priced clothes from one house and their higher-priced clothes from another. The result is a wide difference in finish, execution and style. The lower-priced clothes have all the earmarks of lowpriced labor and none of the distinctiveness of clothes at a higher price.
- Now contrast the foregoing with what follows.
- In the first place, we enjoy an advantage in that we make our own clothes. In the second place, we employ the finest labor obtainable and work to a standard of uniform excellence. Thus a Saks twenty dollar garment is designed, cut and tailored by the same talent as a forty dollar garment.
- There is a difference, of course, but it is in the fabrics and the linings, and not in the quality of the labor.
- Saks' prices are governed by the quality and availability of materials only. Style, workmanship and finish are not affected at all. They are fixed quantities, and in every Saks garment, regardless of price, they are consistently the same.

#### A little early for Panamas—but

To-day and Saturday at 4.50 Value 7.50

We took them in a hurry. So will you. They are exceptionally fine bale. Six hundred in all. Shipped from Guayquil, Ecuador. This is the one district in South America whose hats are generally white enough and clear enough to obviate necessity for bleaching. And this is a consideration. Bleaching saps up the life of the straw and even a hat must have vitality if it is to give a creditable performance.

Unlike most panamas, Ecuadorian Panamas are made of the fibre that runs through the heart of the leaf. It is tougher and whiter because not exposed. Result is a perfect hat—white with a natural whiteness and not with a borrowed bleach.

Blocked in six models. Some to block to your own ideas. Same price either way. A bargain any way.

#### Men's Combination Suits at Saks'

To-day and Saturday at 1.25 Value 1.75

Made of fine gauze lisle thread, thoroughly shrunk. perfect fitting and elastic, and excellent in quality. Just the kind of underwear you need about this time.

We are enabled to shade the price half a dollar to

you simply because we induced the manufacturer to

shade it half a dollar to us. ¶ Comes in white or ecru, with regular and stout, long or short sleeves. Sizes 34 to 50. Where do you fit in?

Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street.

DIPLOMATIC TRANSFERS. Boutell to Go to Switzerland and Edwin

Y. Morgan to Portugal. WASHINGTON, April 20 .- Several important diplomatic transfers will made by President Taft within a few days. Henry S. Boutell of Illinois, a former member of Congress, will be appointed resolution passed by the House last week Minister to Switzerland. Mr. Boutell was providing for popular election of Senators. appointed Minister to Portugal about six weeks ago, but has not yet assumed his Democrats and twelve insurgent Reduties. He had started for his post but publican Senators who, acting together,

was recalled to go to Switzerland. Laurits S. Swenson of Minneapolis, who

service since May 15, 1894, when he was appointed secretary of the legation at St. Petersburg. He was Third Assistant Secretary of State from 1901 to June, 1906, when he was appointed Minister to Norway. He will retire from the service.

## HIS ECZEMA GONE AND BOILS CURED

Eczema Began When Three Weeks Old. Arms, Shoulders and Breast a Solid Scab. Boils Broke Out During Teething. Used Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and He Was the Picture of Health.

"My son was about three weeks old when I noticed a breaking-out on his cheeks, from which a watery substance cozed. A short time after, his arms, shoulders and breast hopes and in a break and break and in a break and which a watery substance oozed. A short time after, his arms, shoulders and breast broke out also, and in a few days became a solid scab. I became alarmed, and called our family physician who at once pronounced the disease eczema. The little fellow was under his treatment for about three months, By the end of that time, he seemed no better, became discouraged. I dropped the doctor's treatment, and commented the use of Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and in a few days noticed a marked change. The eruption on his cheeks was almost heaied, and his shoulders, arms and breast were decidedly better. When he was about seven months old, all trace of the eczema was gone.

breast were decidedly better. When he was about seven months oid, all trace of the eczema was gone.

"During his teething period, his head and face were broken out in boils which I cured with Cuticura Soap and Ointment. Surely he must have been a great sufferer. During the time of teething and from the time I dropped the doctor's treatment, I used the Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment, nothing else, and when two years old he was the picture of health. His complexion was soft and beautiful, and his head a mass of silky curls. I had been afraid that he would never be well, and I feel that I owe a great deal to the Cuticura Remedies." (Signed) Mrs. Mary W. Ramsey, 224 E. Jackson St., Colorado Springs, Colo., Sept. 24, 1010.

The Cuticura Remedies afford the speedlest and most economical treatment for skin troubles. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., sole props., 139 Columbus Ave., Boston, Mass.

THEY CONTROL THE SENATE. Democrats and Insurgents Vote Together on Popular Election Measure.

Washington, April 20.— The Senate to-day adopted the motion made by Senator Culberson of Texas on Monday to refer to the Judiciary Committee the The vote was the first triumph for the have sufficient votes to control the Senate. Laurits S. Swenson of Minneapolis, who is now Minister to Switzerland, will be transferred to Norway, succeeding Herbert H. D. Pierce of Massachusetts, who has resigned from the service.

Edwin Y. Morgan of New York, now Minister to Paraguay and Uruguay, will go to Lisbon as Minister to Portugal.

Mr. Pierce has been in the diplomatic service since May 15, 1894, when he was appointed secretary of the legation at the last session of the Senate Vice-President Sherman referred the resolution to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and it was on motion of Senator Culberson of Texas, a Democrat, that its reference was ordered to the Judiciary Committee.

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